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CITY NATIONAL CORP
10-K filed on 03/15/2006

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005
OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from __________ to __________
Commission file number 1-10521

CITY NATIONAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**95-2568550**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
City National Center	
400 North Roxbury Drive, Beverly Hills, California	**90210**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (310) 888-6000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act

Title of each class	**Name of each exchange on which registered**
Common Stock, $1.00 par value	New York Stock Exchange
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	New York Stock Exchange

No securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of June 30, 2005, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock ("Common Stock") held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately $2,969,919,704 based on the June 30, 2005 closing sale price of Common Stock of $71.71 per share as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dockets.Justia.com

As of March 1, 2006, there were 49,508,888 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

The information required to be disclosed pursuant to Part III of this report either shall be (i) deemed to be incorporated by reference from selected portions of City National Corporation's definitive proxy statement for the 2006 annual meeting of stockholders, if such proxy statement is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the Corporation's most recently completed fiscal year, or (ii) included in an amendment to this report filed with the Commission on Form 10-K/A not later than the end of such 120 day period.

PART I

Item 1. Business

General

City National Corporation (the "Corporation"), a Delaware corporation organized in 1968, is a bank holding company for City National Bank (the "Bank" and together with the "Corporation", the "Company"), which is the second largest independent commercial bank headquartered in California. The Bank, which was founded in 1953 and opened for business in January 1954, is a national banking association that conducts business in California and New York City. At December 31, 2005, the Company's total assets reached $14.6 billion. City National focuses on providing entrepreneurs, their businesses and their families with complete financial solutions. The organization's mission is to provide this banking and financial experience through an uncommon dedication to extraordinary service, proactive advice and total financial solutions. The Company provides banking, investment and trust services to our clients through the Bank and its non-banking subsidiaries. The Bank operates through 55 offices, including 12 full-service regional centers, in Southern California, the San Francisco Bay Area and New York City.

The Corporation was approved to become a financial holding company pursuant to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (the "GLB Act") in July 2005. Subject to the GLB Act and related rules and regulations, a financial holding company may engage in activities that are financial in nature or are incidental to financial activity, such as insurance underwriting and agency, securities underwriting, dealing and market making, sponsoring mutual funds and investment companies and merchant banking.

The Company is engaged in one operating segment: providing private and business banking and related financial services, including investment and trust services. The Bank's principal client base comprises small to mid-sized businesses, entrepreneurs, professionals, and affluent individuals. For 52 years, the Bank has served its clients through relationship banking. The Bank's value proposition is to provide the ultimate banking experience because of our depth of expertise, our breadth of resources, our California focus and location, our dedication to complete solutions, our relationship banking model and our integrated team approach. Through the use of private and commercial banking teams, product specialists and investment advisors, the Bank facilitates the use by the client, where appropriate, of multiple services and products offered by the Company. The Company offers a broad range of lending, deposit, cash management, international banking, equipment financing, asset-based lending, and other products and services. The Company also lends, invests, and provides services in accordance with its Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA") commitment

The Bank's Wealth Management division, and the Corporation's investment advisor subsidiaries make available the following investment advisory and wealth management resources and expertise to the Company's clients: 1) investment management and advisory services and brokerage services, including portfolio management, securities trading and asset management, 2) personal and business trust and investment services, including employee benefit trust services, 401 (k) and defined benefit plans and 3) estate and financial planning and custodial services. At December 31, 2005, City National had more than $39 billion in client investment assets under management or administration (excluding the minority-owned asset managers). The Corporation's investment advisor subsidiaries include nine majority-owned asset management firms and minority interests in two additional asset management firms. The Bank also advises and makes available mutual funds under the name of CNI Charter Funds.

At December 31, 2005, the Company had 2,539 full-time equivalent employees.

Competition

There is significant competition among commercial banks and other financial institutions in the Corporation's market areas. California and New York are both highly competitive environments for

banking and other financial organizations providing private and business banking and wealth management services. The Bank faces competitive credit and pricing pressure as it competes with other banks and financial organizations. The Company's performance is also influenced by California's economy. As a result of the GLB Act, the Corporation also competes with other providers of financial services such as money market mutual funds, securities firms, credit unions, insurance companies and other financial services companies. Furthermore, interstate banking legislation has eroded the geographic constraints on the financial services industry.

Our ability to compete effectively is due to our provision of personalized services resulting from management's knowledge and awareness of its clients and its market areas of California and New York. We believe this relationship approach and knowledge provide a business advantage in providing high client satisfaction and serving the small to mid-sized businesses, entrepreneurs, professionals and other individuals that comprise the Company's customer base. In addition, our ability to compete depends on our ability to continue to attract and retain our senior management and other key colleagues.

Economic Conditions, Government Policies, Legislation, and Regulation

The Company's profitability, like most financial institutions, is highly dependent on interest rate differentials. In general, the difference between the interest rates paid by the Bank on interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and other borrowings, and the interest rates received by the Bank on its interest-earning assets, such as loans extended to its clients and securities held in its investment portfolio, comprise the major portion of the Company's earnings. These rates are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond the Company's control, such as inflation, recession, and unemployment. The impact of future changes in domestic and foreign economic conditions might have on the Company cannot be predicted. See Item 1A - Risk Factors.

The Company's business and earnings are affected by the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government and its agencies, particularly the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve"). The Federal Reserve regulates the supply of money and credit in the United States. Among the instruments of monetary policy available to the Federal Reserve are its open-market operations in U.S. Government securities, including adjusting the required level of reserves for depository institutions subject to its reserve requirements, and varying the target federal funds and discount rates applicable to borrowings by depository institutions. The actions of the Federal Reserve in these areas influence the growth of bank loans, investments, and deposits and also affect interest rates earned on interest-earning assets and paid on interest-bearing liabilities. The nature and impact on the Company of any future changes in monetary and fiscal policies cannot be predicted.

Proposals to change the laws and regulations governing the operations and taxation of banks, bank holding companies, and other financial institutions and financial services providers are frequently introduced in the U.S. Congress, in the state legislatures, and before various regulatory agencies. The likelihood and timing of any proposals or legislation and the impact they may have on the Company cannot be determined at this time.

Supervision and Regulation

General

The Corporation, the Bank and the Corporation's non-banking subsidiaries are subject to extensive regulation under both federal and state law. This regulation is intended primarily for the protection of depositors, the deposit insurance fund, and the banking system as a whole, and not for the protection of shareholders of the Corporation. Set forth below is a summary description of the significant laws and regulations applicable to the Corporation and the Bank. The description is qualified in its entirety by reference to the applicable laws and regulations.

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Regulatory Agencies

The Corporation is a legal entity separate and distinct from the Bank and its other subsidiaries. As a financial holding company and a bank holding company, the Corporation is regulated under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHC Act"), and is subject to supervision, regulation and inspection by the Federal Reserve.

The Bank, as a national banking association, is subject to broad federal regulation and oversight extending to all its operations by the Office of Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC"), its primary regulator, and also by the Federal Reserve and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The Corporation's non-bank subsidiaries are also subject to regulation by the Federal Reserve Board and other federal and state agencies. Under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 ("Advisers Act"), investment advisers who manage $25 million or more in client assets or who act as an adviser to a registered investment company, such as our asset management firms, must register with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). City National Securities, Inc. ("CNS") is regulated by the SEC, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. ("NASD") and state securities regulators.

The Corporation

In general, the BHC Act limits the business of bank holding companies to banking, managing or controlling banks and other activities that the Federal Reserve Board has determined to be so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident thereto. As a result of the GLB Act, which amended the BHC Act, bank holding companies that are financial holding companies may engage in any activity, or acquire and retain the shares of a company engaged in any activity, that is either (i) financial in nature or incidental to such financial activity (as determined by the Federal Reserve Board in consultation with the OCC) or (ii) complementary to a financial activity and that does not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally (as solely determined by the Federal Reserve Board). Activities that are financial in nature include securities underwriting and dealing, insurance underwriting and agency, and making merchant banking investments.

If a bank holding company seeks to engage in the broader range of activities that are permitted under the BHC Act for financial holding companies, (i) all of its depository institution subsidiaries must be "well capitalized" and "well managed" and (ii) it must file a declaration with the Federal Reserve Board that it elects to be a "financial holding company." A depository institution subsidiary is considered to be "well capitalized" if it satisfies the requirements for this status discussed in the section captioned "Capital Adequacy and Prompt Corrective Action," included elsewhere in this item. A depository institution subsidiary is considered "well managed" if it received a composite rating and management rating of at least "satisfactory" in its most recent examination. In addition, the subsidiary depository institution must have received a rating of at least "satisfactory" in its most recent examination under the Community Reinvestment Act. (See the section captioned "Community Reinvestment Act" included elsewhere in this item.) The Corporation's declaration to become a financial holding company was declared effective by the Federal Reserve Board on July 15, 2005.

Financial holding companies that do not continue to meet all of the requirements for such status will, depending on which requirement they fail to meet, face not being able to undertake new activities or acquisitions that are financial in nature, or losing their ability to continue those activities that are not generally permissible for bank holding companies. In addition, failure to satisfy conditions prescribed by the Federal Reserve to correct any such requirements could result in orders to divest banking subsidiaries or to cease engaging in activities other than those closely related to banking under the BHC Act.

The BHC Act generally limits acquisitions by bank holding companies that are not qualified as financial holding companies to commercial banks and companies engaged in activities that the Federal

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Reserve Board has determined to be so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident thereto. Financial holding companies like the Corporation are also permitted to acquire companies engaged in activities that are financial in nature and in activities that are incidental and complementary to financial activities.

The BHC Act, the Federal Bank Merger Act, and other federal and state statutes regulate acquisitions of commercial banks. The BHC Act requires the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board for the direct or indirect acquisition of more than 5.0% of the voting shares of a commercial bank or its parent holding company. Under the Federal Bank Merger Act, the prior approval of the OCC is required for a national bank to merge with another bank or purchase the assets or assume the deposits of another bank. In reviewing applications seeking approval of merger and acquisition transactions, the bank regulatory authorities will consider, among other things, the competitive effect and public benefits of the transactions, the capital position of the combined organization, the applicant's performance record under the Community Reinvestment Act (see the section captioned "Community Reinvestment Act" included elsewhere in this item) and fair housing laws and the effectiveness of the subject organizations in combating money laundering activities.

Source of Strength Doctrine

Under Federal Reserve regulations, a bank holding company is required to serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary banks and may not conduct its operations in an unsafe or unsound manner. Under this "source of strength doctrine," a bank holding company is expected to stand ready to use its available resources to provide adequate capital funds to its subsidiary banks during periods of financial stress or adversity, and to maintain resources and the capacity to raise capital that it can commit to its subsidiary banks. Furthermore, the Federal Reserve has the right to order a bank holding company to terminate any activity that the Federal Reserve believes is a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness or stability of any subsidiary bank.

The Bank

The OCC has extensive enforcement authority over all national banks, including the Bank. If, as a result of an examination of a bank, the OCC determines that the financial condition, capital resources, asset quality, earnings prospects, management, liquidity, or other aspects of the bank's operations are unsatisfactory or that the bank or its management is violating or has violated any law or regulation, various remedies are available to the OCC. These remedies include the power to enjoin "unsafe or unsound" practices, to require affirmative action to correct any conditions resulting from any violation or practice, to issue an administrative order that can be judicially enforced, to direct an increase in capital, to restrict the growth of the bank, to assess civil monetary penalties, to remove officers and directors, and ultimately to terminate the bank's deposit insurance.

The OCC, as well as other federal agencies, has adopted regulations and guidelines establishing safety and soundness standards, including but not limited to such matters as loan underwriting and documentation, internal controls and audit systems, interest rate risk exposure, asset quality and earnings and compensation and other employee benefits.

Various other requirements and restrictions under the laws of the United States affect the operations of the Bank. Statutes and regulations relate to many aspects of the Bank's operations, including reserves against deposits, ownership of deposit accounts, interest rates payable on deposits, loans, investments, mergers and acquisitions, borrowings, dividends, locations of branch offices, and capital requirements.

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Anti-Money Laundering

A major focus of governmental policy on financial institutions in recent years has been aimed at combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The Bank Secrecy Act of 1970 ("BSA") and subsequent laws and regulations require the Bank to take steps to prevent the use of the Bank or its systems from facilitating the flow of illegal or illicit money and to file suspicious activity reports. Those requirements include ensuring effective Board and management oversight, establishing policies and procedures, developing effective monitoring and reporting capabilities, ensuring adequate training and establishing a comprehensive internal audit of BSA compliance activities. The USA Patriot Act of 2001 ("Patriot Act") significantly expanded the anti-money laundering ("AML") and financial transparency laws and regulations by imposing significant new compliance and due diligence obligations, creating new crimes and penalties and expanding the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Regulations promulgated under the Patriot Act impose various requirements on financial institutions, such as standards for verifying customer identification at account opening and maintaining expanded records (including "Know Your Customer" and "Enhanced Due Diligence" practices) and other obligations to maintain appropriate policies, procedures and controls to aid the process of preventing, detecting, and reporting money laundering and terrorist financing. The Patriot Act also applies BSA procedures to broker-dealers. An institution subject to the Patriot Act must provide AML training to employees, designate an AML compliance officer and annually audit the AML program to assess its effectiveness. The OCC continues to issue regulations and new guidance with respect to the application and requirements of BSA and AML.

Dividends and Other Transfers of Funds

The Corporation is a legal entity separate and distinct from the Bank. Dividends from the Bank constitute the principal source of income to the Corporation. The Bank is subject to various statutory and regulatory restrictions on its ability to pay dividends to the Corporation. Under such restrictions, at December 31, 2005, the Bank could have paid dividends of $300.7 million to the Corporation without obtaining prior approval of its banking regulators. In addition, federal bank regulatory authorities can prohibit the Bank from paying dividends, depending upon the Bank's financial condition, if such payment is deemed to constitute an unsafe or unsound practice. The appropriate federal regulatory authorities have indicated that paying dividends that deplete a bank's capital base to an inadequate level would be an unsafe and unsound banking practice and that banking organizations should generally pay dividends only out of current operating earnings.

Federal law limits the ability of the Bank to extend credit to the Corporation or its other affiliates, to invest in stock or other securities thereof, to take such securities as collateral for loans, and to purchase assets from the Corporation or other affiliates. These restrictions prevent the Corporation and such other affiliates from borrowing from the Bank unless the loans are secured by marketable obligations of designated amounts. Further, such secured loans and investments by the Bank to or in the Corporation or to or in any other affiliate are limited individually to 10.0 percent of the Bank's capital and surplus and in the aggregate to 20.0 percent of the Bank's capital and surplus. See "Note 11 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" on page A-26 of this report.

Federal law also provides that extensions of credit and other transactions between the Bank and the Corporation or one of its non-bank subsidiaries must be on terms and conditions, including credit standards, that are substantially the same or at least as favorable to the Bank as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions involving other non-affiliated companies, or, in the absence of comparable transactions, on terms and conditions, including credit standards, that in good faith would be offered to, or would apply to, non-affiliated companies. Further, a bank holding company and its subsidiaries are prohibited from engaging in certain tie-in arrangements in connection with any extension of credit, lease or sale of property, or furnishing of services.

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Capital Adequacy and Prompt Corrective Action

Each federal banking regulatory agency has adopted risk-based capital regulations under which a banking organization's capital is compared to the risk associated with its operations for both transactions reported on the balance sheet as assets as well as transactions which are off-balance sheet items, such as letters of credit and recourse arrangements. Under the capital regulations, the nominal dollar amounts of assets and the balance sheet equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet items are multiplied by one of several risk adjustment percentages, which range from 0 percent for asset categories with low credit risk, such as certain U.S. Treasury securities, to 100 percent for asset categories with relatively high credit risk, such as commercial loans.

In addition to the risk-based capital guidelines, federal banking regulatory agencies require banking organizations to maintain a minimum amount of Tier 1 capital to total assets, referred to as the leverage ratio. For a banking organization rated composite 1 under the "Composite Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System (CAMELS)" for banks, which indicates the lowest level of supervisory concern of the five categories used by the federal banking agencies to rate banking organizations ("5" being the highest level of supervisory concern), the minimum leverage ratio is 3 percent. For all banking organizations other than those rated composite 1 under the CAMELS system, the minimum leverage ratio is 4 percent. Banking organizations with supervisory, financial, operational, or managerial weaknesses, as well as organizations that are anticipating or experiencing significant growth, are expected to maintain capital ratios above the minimum levels. In addition to these uniform risk-based capital guidelines and leverage ratios that apply across the industry, the federal banking agencies have the discretion to set individual minimum capital requirements for specific institutions at rates significantly above the minimum guidelines and ratios.

At December 31, 2005, the Corporation and the Bank each exceeded the required risk-based capital ratios for classification as "well capitalized" as well as the required minimum leverage ratios. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis—Balance Sheet Analysis—Capital" on page 58 of this report.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act requires federal bank regulatory agencies to take "prompt corrective action" with respect to FDIC-insured depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. A depository institution's treatment for purposes of the prompt corrective action provisions will depend on how its capital levels compare to various capital measures and certain other factors, as established by regulation.

The existing U.S. federal bank regulatory agencies' risk-based capital guidelines are based upon the 1988 capital accord (Basel I) of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("BIS"). In June 2004, BIS issued a revised framework for measuring capital adequacy ("Basel II") including setting capital requirements for operational risk and refining the existing capital requirements for credit risk and market risk. Basel II promotes risk management practices and includes a greater use of assessments of risk provided by banks' internal systems as inputs to capital calculations. Operational risk is defined to mean the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems in connection with external events. Regulations for compliance with Basel II in the United States and a timeline for implementation are being prepared by federal regulators. It is intended that only larger bank holding companies will be required to adopt the Basel II standards.

In October 2005, the Federal Reserve issued proposed revisions to Basel I, known as Basel IA, which set forth potential revisions to the U.S. risk-based capital rules for banking organizations. Basel IA would apply more widely to banks, bank holding companies and savings associations than Basel II and is intended to align risk-based capital requirements with the risk inherent in various exposures. The Corporation continues to monitor and analyze both Basel IA and Basel II and their implementation, including what effect the new capital requirements of Basel IA and/or Basel II may have on the Corporation's minimum capital requirements and on its risk management policies.

Premiums for Deposit Insurance

The Bank's deposit accounts are insured by the Bank Insurance Fund ("BIF"), as administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"), up to the maximum permitted by law. Insurance of deposits may be terminated by the FDIC upon a finding that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations, or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order, or condition imposed by the FDIC or the institution's primary regulator.

The FDIC charges an annual assessment for the insurance of deposits, which as of December 31, 2005 ranged from 0 to 27 cents per $100 of insured deposits, based on the risk a particular institution poses to its deposit insurance fund. The risk classification is based on an institution's capital group and supervisory subgroup assignment. An institution's capital group is based on the FDIC's determination of whether the institution is well capitalized, adequately capitalized, or less than adequately capitalized. An institution's supervisory subgroup assignment is based on the FDIC's assessment of the financial condition of the institution and the probability that FDIC intervention or other corrective action will be required. In addition to its normal deposit insurance premium as a member of the BIF, the Bank must pay an additional premium toward the retirement of the Financing Corporation bonds ("FICO Bonds") issued in the 1980s to assist in the recovery of the savings and loan industry. In 2005, this premium was approximately 1.4 cents per $100 of insured deposits.

Interstate Banking and Branching

The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Act permits banks and bank holding companies from any state to acquire banks located in any other state, subject to certain conditions, including certain nationwide and state-imposed concentration limits. The Company also has the ability, subject to certain restrictions, to acquire branches outside its home state by acquisition or merger. The establishment of new interstate branches is also possible in those states with laws that expressly permit de novo branching. Interstate branches are subject to certain laws of the states in which they are located. In December 2002, the Company purchased an existing branch in New York and opened a private banking facility. From time to time, the Company may engage in additional interstate branch acquisitions.

Community Reinvestment Act

Under the Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA"), the Bank has a continuing and affirmative obligation consistent with safe and sound banking practices to help meet the credit needs of its entire community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. CRA does not establish specific lending requirements or programs for financial institutions nor does it limit an institution's discretion to develop the types of products and services that it believes are best suited to its particular community, consistent with CRA. CRA generally requires the federal banking agencies to evaluate the record of a financial institution in meeting the credit needs of its local communities and to take that record into account in its evaluation of certain applications by such institution, such as applications to grant charters, branches and other deposit facilities, relocations, mergers, consolidations and acquisitions or engage in certain activities pursuant to the GLB Act. An unsatisfactory rating may be the basis for denying the application. Based on the most current examination report dated January 13, 2003, the Bank was rated "satisfactory".

Consumer Protection Laws

The Company is subject to a number of federal and state laws designed to protect borrowers and promote lending to various sectors of the economy and population. These laws include the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Truth in Lending Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, and the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, and various state law counterparts.

In addition, federal law and certain state laws (including California) currently contain customer privacy protection provisions. These provisions limit the ability of banks and other financial institutions to disclose non-public information about consumers to affiliated companies and non-affiliated third parties. These rules require disclosure of privacy policies to customers and, in some circumstance, allow consumers to prevent disclosure of certain personal information to affiliates or non-affiliated third parties by means of "opt out" or "opt-in" authorizations. Pursuant to the GLB Act and certain state laws (including California) companies are required to notify clients of security breaches resulting in unauthorized access to their personal information.

Securities and Exchange Commission

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act ("SOX") of 2002 imposed significant new responsibilities on publicly-held companies such as the Corporation, particularly in the area of corporate governance. The Company, like other public companies, has reviewed and reinforced its internal controls and financial reporting procedures in response to the various requirements of SOX and implementing regulations issued by the SEC and the New York Stock Exchange. The Company always emphasized best practices in corporate governance and has continued to do so in compliance with these new legal requirements, which are intended to enable stockholders to more easily and efficiently monitor the performance of companies and directors.

The SEC regulations applicable to the Company's investment advisers cover all aspects of the investment advisory business, including compliance requirements, limitations on fees, record-keeping, reporting and disclosure requirements and general anti-fraud prohibitions.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Shown below are the names and ages of all executive officers of the Corporation and officers of the Bank who are deemed to be executive officers of the Corporation as of January 31, 2006, with indication of all positions and offices with the Corporation and the Bank. Mr. Russell Goldsmith is the son of Mr. Bram Goldsmith.

Name	Age	Present principal occupation and principal occupation during the past five years
Russell D. Goldsmith	56	President, City National Corporation since May 2005; Chief Executive Officer, City National Corporation and Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, City National Bank since October 1995; Vice Chairman of City National Corporation October 1995 to May 2005
Bram Goldsmith	83	Chairman of the Board, City National Corporation
Christopher J. Carey	51	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, City National Corporation and City National Bank since July 2004; Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Provident Financial Group, November 1998 to June 2004
Christopher J. Warmuth	51	Executive Vice President, City National Corporation and President, City National Bank since May 2005; Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer, City National Bank June 2002 to May 2005; Executive Vice President and Chief Commercial Credit Officer, Bank of the West, April 2002 to May 2002; Chief Credit Officer and Head of the Quality Management Division, United California Bank (formerly Sanwa Bank), March 1998 to March 2002
Ian R. Cloyde	55	Executive Vice President, City National Corporation and City National Bank, and Director of Banking Services, City National Bank since October 1998
Michael B. Cahill	52	Executive Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel, City National Bank and City National Corporation since June 2001; Interim Senior Risk Management Officer, October 2003 to July 2004, President and CEO, Avista Ventures, Inc., and Pentzer Corporation, 1999 to 2001
Nancy Gilson	50	Controller, City National Corporation and City National Bank since April 2005; Assistant Controller, City National Bank, December 2004 to April 2005; Vice President, Financial Reporting, California National Bank, October 2002 to December 2004; Vice President, Controller, California National Bank, March 1997 to September 2002
James Dowd	53	Senior Vice President and Interim Chief Credit Officer, City National Bank since May 2005; Senior Vice President, Deputy Chief Credit Officer, City National Bank, October 2002 to May 2005; Senior Vice President, Senior Credit Administrator, City National Bank, 2000 to October 2002

Available Information

The Company's home page on the Internet is www.cnb.com. The Company makes its web site content available for information purposes only. It should not be relied upon for investment purposes, nor is it incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K.

The Company makes its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and proxy statement for its annual shareholder meetings, as well as any amendment to those reports, available free of charge through the Investor Relations page of its web site as soon as reasonably practicable after it electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC. More information about the Company can be obtained by reviewing the Company's SEC filings on its web site. Information about the Corporation's Board of Directors (the "Board") and its committees and the Company's corporate governance policies and practices is available on the Corporate Governance section of the Investor Relations page of the Company's web site. The SEC also maintains a web site at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding SEC registrants, including the Corporation.

Item 1A—Risk Factors

Forward-Looking Statements

This report and other reports and statements issued by the Company and its officers from time to time contain forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management, and on information currently available to our management. Forward-looking statements include the information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations, and statements preceded by, followed by, or that include the words "will," "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "estimates," or similar expressions.

Our management believes these forward-looking statements are reasonable. However, you should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, since they are based on current expectations. Actual results may differ materially from those currently expected or anticipated. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. These statements speak only as of the date they are made. The Company does not undertake to update forward-looking statements to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that arise after the date the forward-looking statements are made or to update earnings guidance including the factors that influence earnings. A number of factors, many of which are beyond the Company's ability to control or predict, could cause future results to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, without limitation, the significant factors set forth below.

Factors That May Affect Future Results

Changes in interest rates affect our profitability. We derive our income mainly from the difference or "spread" between the interest earned on loans, securities, and other interest-earning assets, and interest paid on deposits, borrowings, and other interest-bearing liabilities. In general, the wider the spread, the more we earn. When market rates of interest change, the interest we receive on our assets and the interest we pay on our liabilities fluctuate. This causes our spread to increase or decrease and affects our net interest income. In addition, interest rates affect how much money we lend, and changes in interest rates may negatively affect deposit growth.

Significant changes in banking laws or regulations could materially affect our business. The banking industry is subject to extensive federal and state regulations, and significant new laws or changes in, or repeals of, existing laws may cause results to differ materially. Also, federal monetary policy,

particularly as implemented through the Federal Reserve System, significantly affects our credit conditions, primarily through open market operations in U.S. government securities, the discount rate for member bank borrowing, and bank reserve requirements. A material change in these conditions would affect our results. Parts of our business are also subject to federal and state securities laws and regulations. Significant changes in these laws and regulations would also affect our business. For further discussion of the regulation of financial services, see "Supervision and Regulation" and the discussion under Item 1, Business, "Economic Conditions, Government Policies, Legislation and Regulation."

Increased competition from financial service companies and other companies that offer banking services could negatively impact our business. Increased competition in our market may result in reduced loans and deposits. Ultimately, we may not be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors. Many competitors offer the banking services that we offer in our service area. These competitors include national, regional, and community banks. We also face competition from many other types of financial institutions, including, without limitation, savings and loans, finance companies, brokerage firms, insurance companies, credit unions, mortgage banks, and other financial intermediaries. In addition, technological advances and the growth of e-commerce have made it possible for non-depository institutions to offer products and services that were traditionally offered only by banks.

We also face competition for talent. Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to hire and keep key people. Competition for the best people in most businesses in which we engage can be intense. If we are unable to attract and retain talented people, our business could suffer.

Our results would be adversely affected if we suffered higher than expected losses on our loans due to real estate cycles or other economic events. We assume risk from the possibility that we will suffer losses because borrowers, guarantors, and related parties fail to perform under the terms of their loans. We try to minimize this risk by adopting and implementing what we believe are effective underwriting and credit policies and procedures, including how we establish and review the allowance for credit losses. We assess the likelihood of nonperformance, track loan performance, and diversify our credit portfolio. Those policies and procedures may still not prevent unexpected losses that could adversely affect our results

The Company continually monitors changes in the economy, particularly housing prices and unemployment rates. We also monitor the value of collateral for loans made by us, such as real estate. A decline in value of such collateral would in turn reduce clients' borrowing power and reduce the value of assets associated with our existing loans.

General business and economic conditions may significantly affect our earnings. Our business and earnings are sensitive to general business and economic conditions. These conditions include the slope of the yield curve, inflation, the money supply, the value of the U.S. dollar as compared to foreign currencies, fluctuations in both debt and equity markets, and the strength of the U.S. economy and the local economies in which we conduct business. Changes in these conditions may adversely affect demand for our products and services. A prolonged economic downturn could increase the number of customers who become delinquent or default on their loans. An increase in delinquencies or defaults could result in a higher level of nonperforming assets, charge-offs and provision for loan losses, which could adversely affect our earnings.

Negative public opinion could damage our reputation and adversely affect our earnings. Reputational risk, or the risk to our earnings and capital from negative public opinion, is inherent in our business. Negative public opinion can result from the actual or perceived manner in which we conduct our business activities, including activities in our private and business banking operations and investment and trust operations; our management of actual or potential conflicts of interest and ethical issues; and our protection of confidential customer information. Negative public opinion can adversely affect our ability to keep and attract customers and can expose us to litigation and regulatory action. We take steps to

minimize reputation risk in the way we conduct our business activities and deal with our customers and communities.

Item 1B—Unresolved Staff Comments

The Company has received no written comments regarding its periodic or current reports from the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission that were issued 180 days or more preceding the end of its 2005 fiscal year and that remain unresolved.

Item 2. Properties

The Company has its principal offices in the City National Center, 400 North Roxbury Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90210, which the Company owns and occupies. The property has a market value in excess of its depreciated value included in the Company's financial statements. As of December 31, 2005, the Bank owned one other banking office property in Riverside, California. The Company also actively maintains operations in 55 banking offices and certain other properties.

The Bank leases approximately 386,654 rentable square feet of commercial office space in downtown Los Angeles in the office tower located at 555 S. Flower Street and plaza building at 525 S. Flower Street, renamed "City National Plaza" in January 2005. The Bank commenced occupancy in the south office tower (named "City National Tower") in the third quarter of 2004. City National Tower serves as the Bank's new administrative center, bringing together more than 24 departments, from Cash Management, Deposit Services and Finance to Human Resources, Legal, Compliance, Community Reinvestment and select areas of Wealth Management Services. In 2005, the Bank relocated its banking office previously located in the nearby Library Tower banking office to the newly renovated 6,600-square-foot three-story plaza building that is located adjacent to City National Tower. City National Tower and the plaza banking office together form the Company's expanded Downtown Los Angeles Regional Center, offering extensive private and business banking and wealth management capabilities.

The remaining banking offices and other properties are leased by the Bank. Total annual rental payments (exclusive of operating charges and real property taxes) are approximately $25 million, with lease expiration dates for office facilities ranging from 2006 to 2020, exclusive of renewal options.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Corporation and its subsidiaries are defendants in various pending lawsuits. Based on present knowledge, management, including in-house counsel, does not believe that the outcome of such lawsuits will have a material adverse effect upon the Company.

The Corporation is not aware of any material proceedings to which any director, officer, or affiliate of the Corporation, any owner of record or beneficially of more than 5 percent of the voting securities of the Corporation as of December 31, 2005, or any associate of any such director, officer, affiliate of the Corporation, or security holder is a party adverse to the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries or has a material interest adverse to the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

There was no submission of matters to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2005.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Corporation's common stock is listed and traded principally on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "CYN." Information concerning the range of high and low sales prices for the Corporation's common stock, and the dividends declared, for each quarterly period within the past two fiscal years is set forth below.

Quarter Ended	High	Low	Dividends Declared
2005			
March 31	$ 71.35	$ 67.49	0.36
June 30	72.90	66.84	0.36
September 30	76.10	68.42	0.36
December 31	75.12	66.39	0.36

10.8*	Amendment to Employment Agreement dated as of May 15, 2005 by and between Bram Goldsmith and City National Corporation and City National Bank. (This Exhibit is incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005).
10.9*	First Amendment to the City National Corporation Amended and Restated 2002 Omnibus Plan. (This Exhibit is incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005).
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23	Consent of KPMG LLP
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 (a) or 15d-14 (a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 (a) or 15d-14 (a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.0	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CITY NATIONAL CORPORATION
(Registrant)

By /s/ RUSSELL D. GOLDSMITH
Russell D. Goldsmith,
President and Chief Executive Officer

March 6, 2006

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ RUSSELL D. GOLDSMITH Russell D. Goldsmith (Principal Executive Officer)	President/Chief Executive Officer	March 6, 2006
/s/ CHRISTOPHER J. CAREY	Executive Vice President and	March 6, 2006

Christopher J. Carey (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	Chief Financial Officer	
/s/ BRAM GOLDSMITH Bram Goldsmith	Chairman of the Board and Director	March 6, 2006
/s/ CHRISTOPHER J. WARMUTH Christopher J. Warmuth	Executive Vice President/Director	March 6 2006
/s/ RICHARD L. BLOCH Richard L. Bloch	Director	March 6, 2006
/s/ KENNETH L. COLEMAN Kenneth L. Coleman	Director	March 6, 2006
/s/ MICHAEL L. MEYER Michael L. Meyer	Director	March 6, 2006

/s/ RONALD L. OLSON Ronald L. Olson	Director	March 6, 2006
/s/ PETER M. THOMAS Peter M. Thomas	Director	March 6, 2006
/s/ ANDREA L. VAN DE KAMP Andrea L. Van de Kamp	Director	March 6, 2006
/s/ KENNETH ZIFFREN Kenneth Ziffren	Director	March 6, 2006

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts	2005	2004	Percentage Change
FOR THE YEAR			
Net income	$ 234,735	$ 206,322	14
Net income per common share, basic	4.77	4.21	13
Net income per common share, diluted	4.60	4.04	14
Dividends per common share	1.44	1.28	13